

VI. Privileges.

C. Grazing.

207. * The Governor in Council has had under examination the general question of the stringency or otherwise of the regulations for the administration of the forests in this Presidency, especially in their relation to the provision of grazing for cattle. After a careful consideration of the subject he finds no reason to believe that there is anything in the forest administration of the Province which can form the ground of any legitimate grievance, or which calls for special investigation, except the numerous impoundings and prosecutions, largely for cattle trespass, in the Central Circle, as compared with the other Circles. The Forest regulations have from time to time been revised, and the claims of agriculture and the requirements of cultivators have been carefully considered in framing them. The present State regulation of valuable forests grants to the residents of forest villages and others privileges greater than they enjoyed in former times—a fact to which attention was drawn in the orders which were published in Press Note No. 12058, dated 26th November 1908, regarding the conservation of trees in occupied lands in Kolába and elsewhere. The only question on which further orders appear at present to be necessary is that relating to the grazing rules.

There are in force in the Presidency proper two systems under which grazing fees are levied. The orders which are in operation in the Thána and Panch Maháls Districts prescribe a varying scale of fees for each class of the cultivators' cattle belonging to villages

	Thána District.	Panch Maháls District.	
		Western Maháls.	Eastern Maháls.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
For every buffalo ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey.	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
For every sheep ...	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every goat ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Sucking animals ...	Free.	Free.	Free.

in the latter district at the rates specified in the margin.†

	Rs. a. p.
†For every buffalo ...	1 0 0
For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey ...	0 8 0
For every sheep ...	0 2 0
For every goat ...	0 4 0

which have contributed no *gairan* to the forests, while resident professional graziers and others in the former district are charged double the rate of fees prescribed for village cultivators' cattle and It is left to the Forest officers to determine the rate of fees to be levied on outside cattle, subject to the condition that the rate is not to be lower than that for resident professional graziers and others. The other system which originally applied to the Kanára District and was subsequently extended to the other forest districts in the Presidency proper (exclusive of the Panch Maháls and Thána) prescribes

* Government Resolution No. 8952, dated 15th September 1909.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

a uniform fee of two annas per head for all animals of agriculturists of forest villages, four annas per head for all animals of agriculturists of non-forest villages and one rupee per head for all cattle of professional graziers. In the forest villages of the Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts, however, the fee for animals of agriculturists has been raised from two to four annas on the ground that the former rate caused a very serious falling off in grazing revenue. In the province of Sind maximum and minimum rates have been prescribed for the different classes of cattle, and it is left to the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of the circle to fix the actual rate to be levied within the prescribed limits, in consultation with the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner. Free grazing is allowed in certain tracts, namely, in the Panch Maháls and Thana in villages which have contributed *gairan* to the formation of a forest block; in Khándesh and Násik by privilege under settlement and in Sind by right and by privilege. The grazing regulations in force in the Thána and Panch Maháls Districts and in Sind appear to be working with sufficient smoothness, and the Governor in Council does not consider that any change is needed in them. He is also of opinion that the rights and privileges of free grazing where they at present exist should be continued, but should not be extended. As regards the districts where the Kanára fee system is in force and where there have been complaints about the working of the regulations and representations as to the necessity for the grant of special facilities, the Governor in Council has considered the following suggestions with a view to redressing any possible grievances that may exist :—

- (1) the total abolition of grazing fees ;
- (2) the reduction of the grazing fee to a uniform rate of two annas ;
- (3) the remission of grazing fees in respect of forest pasture and revenue waste lands only ;
- (4) the material reduction of assessment in respect of land growing fodder for cattle.

To take the last suggestion first, it is to be noted that in parts of Gujarát where the communal grazing area is little or none, assessed occupied numbers are kept under grass as a more paying crop than any other which the lands could grow. In those parts of Thána and Kolába also which are sufficiently near to Bombay assessed occupied land (*warkas*) is kept under grass, as this is found to be a more paying use to make of the land than its original use of supplying *ráb* materials and growing coarse millets. In neither of these instances is any reduction of assessment granted nor would it be proper to contemplate any such concession, seeing that the use made of the land is more remunerative than that in respect of which it is assessed. The grass in both cases is grown for use as fodder, either by the grower himself as in Gujarát, or by purchasers from the grower, as in Thána and Kolába, and also in Gujarát. It follows from these facts that where there is a sufficient effective demand for fodder, it pays occupants

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

to devote their assessed land to the growth of grass for fodder without any reduction of assessment. In the Central Division, the Southern Marátha Country and the parts of Kolába out of reach of Bombay, occupied assessed lands are not, so far as is known, devoted generally to the growth of grass for fodder. Occupied assessed lands in the tracts named are used to grow fodder to a limited extent; the straw of several staple crops, such as jowari, is also very valuable as fodder; but this is quite a different matter from growing grass for fodder as the sole crop taken off the land. These facts point to the absence of a sufficient and effective demand for grass grown on occupied assessed lands, and consequently remission of assessment is not likely to prove to be of any use in encouraging the reservation of occupied lands for grazing or for growing grass for fodder, even if satisfactory arrangements could be made to overcome the considerable administrative difficulties which the grant of such remission would involve.

With reference to the first three suggestions, the revenue collected from grazing fees is an item which it is impossible entirely to disregard. The receipts for the year 1907-08 were Rs. 4,79,570. It is clear that the total abolition of grazing fees would involve the sacrifice of so considerable an amount of revenue that it would be justifiable only if the need were very pressing and it were obvious that the resulting encouragement to cattle owners would be proportionately great. The remission of fees in respect of forest pasture and revenue waste only, would entail a loss of revenue which judging by the figures of revenue collected in 1907-08, would amount to one and a half lákhs of rupees a year. The total or partial abolition of fees would render the regulation of grazing a matter of greater difficulty than it is at present, and there is good reason to believe that it is not the payment of a fee but the amount of it when it exceeds two annas in the case of cattle of agriculturists which is felt as a hardship. The fee at present levied exceeds two annas in the forest villages of a few districts only and, beyond the sacrifice of revenue involved, there is no objection to its being fixed at that amount in all districts. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that in all districts where the Kánara system is now in force the grazing fee to be levied shall in future be at the all-round rate of two annas a head for horned cattle and one anna a head for goats and sheep. This rate is unquestionably an exceedingly low one for the privilege granted and in no way adequately represents the price of the grass. To abolish the fee altogether would be to deprive the executive of a most useful means of punishing those who obstruct, and rewarding those who assist, forest administration. The raising and lowering of the fees is already in use as an incentive towards fire protection, and it is highly desirable that it should be adopted as a means for protecting forest proper from cattle trespass. The Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct that, where the trespassing of village cattle in forest is persistent, the fees should be doubled, and doubled again if one doubling has no effect, and should be halved if the trespassing materially decreases, and remitted altogether if it ceases, provided that the protection of the forest is in other

Uniform fee to be charged where Kánara system is in force.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

respects satisfactory. The reduction or remission of fees should be for a prescribed number of years only, not for indefinite periods ; and on the expiration of the term of reduction or remission, the standard fees should be levied, as in villages in which no enhancement or reduction or remission has been necessary. If the trespassing recommences to a considerable extent, enhanced fees should be again imposed. There is reason to hope that people will learn to respect the forest proper if they have to pay for trespassing and are rewarded for abstaining from trespass.

The Governor in Council does not think that there is any reason for reducing the rate of fees now being levied from professional graziers. A professional grazier is charged higher fees than an agriculturist because he is not an agriculturist, not because he is well off and can afford it. The agriculturist pays land revenue on the land which he cultivates, and it is proper to charge him only a nominal fee for the valuable privilege of grazing on Government land in order that he may get at a low price the grazing necessary for the cattle which are required for cultivating the land on which he pays land revenue. The professional grazier does not pay land revenue and his cattle are not employed by him for cultivating land ; they are kept "for profit"—a term which is well understood as meaning not for the profits to be obtained from agriculture but for the profits to be got from the sale of the produce of the cattle or of the animals themselves ; the milk of cows, cow-buffaloes and she-goats, the wool of sheep and skins of goats, the hiring out principally of sheep for the manure which they produce, and the sale of beasts for work or for food. Since the professional grazier's herds and flocks are not kept for cultivation and since he himself pays no revenue to Government other than the fee for the valuable privilege of grazing his beasts on Government land, it is proper to charge him a fee which may be taken to be a fair price for that privilege. The fact that this fee is in most cases eight times the fee charged to an agriculturist is due to the fact that while the professional grazier is charged a fair price for the grazing since he pays no other revenue, the agriculturist who does pay other revenue is let off with a nominal fee. It is not the case that cattle-keeping by professional graziers is penalised by charging a fee of a rupee per head for their cattle : the fact is that cattle-keeping by agriculturists is encouraged by remission of seven-eighths of the fair price of grazing in their case. A great deal of trouble is caused by the professional graziers allowing their cattle to trespass in forests, and the Governor in Council is of opinion that the higher rate charged to them should be maintained. Government will however be prepared to consider the reduction of the fee in any given case in which it can be shown that the fee is not a fair price for the privilege of grazing cattle kept for profit. They have, in fact, already sanctioned such a reduction in the case of certain *dhangars* and *gavlis* in the Sâtara District.

Definition of non-village cattle.

In order, however, to obviate the difficulty which is experienced in finding a satisfactory definition of the term "professional graziers" the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the general rates of two annas and one anna now

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

prescribed shall be levied in respect of all "village cattle" and that the higher rates at present being levied from professional graziers shall be levied in respect of "non-village cattle". The former term will include all cattle owned by persons resident in the village and kept in the village whether for agricultural purposes or for profit, the latter will include all the animals of those persons who move about from village to village grazing their flocks and herds in all the grazing land they come to. The difficulty of deciding who is and who is not a professional grazier will thus disappear and the sole test will be whether the animal is owned and kept in the village or not.

There appears to be considerable uncertainty amongst District Officers as to the extent of grazing to which the right is acquired by payment of the prescribed fee, and it seems desirable that this doubt should be removed. The effect of the existing orders is as shown below:—

Extent of grazing acquired
by payment of fee.

(1) In villages in which there is no forest at all, the grazing on the revenue waste is ordinarily sold by auction.

(2) In villages in which there is forest of any kind, the grazing on the revenue waste is not sold by auction.

(3) The payment of the prescribed fee entitles the owner of village cattle, whether he is an inhabitant of a forest village or not, to graze his cattle in—

(a) pasture reserves throughout the district;

[NOTE.—Fresh fees must be paid for grazing in another district.]

(b) all revenue waste within the district which is not specially reserved for grass cutting, or in which the grazing has not been granted free or on payment of a lump sum to a particular village;

[NOTE.—Fresh fees must be paid for grazing in another district.]

(c) all open forest proper and fuel and fodder reserves situated within the round of which his village forms part.

[NOTE.—Fresh fees must be paid for grazing in another round]

(4) Owners of non-village cattle, *i. e.*, persons who are commonly known as professional graziers, who wander about with their flocks and herds, shall be entitled on payment of the fees prescribed for them to graze their cattle in—

(a) all pasture reserves;

(b) all revenue waste which is not specially reserved for grass cutting, or in which the grazing has not been granted free or on payment of a lump sum to a particular village;

(c) all open forest proper and fuel and fodder reserves;

Insert the following as a sub-paragraph above the paragraph "Grazing on revenue wastes not to be auctioned." on page 107:—

The fees of Re. 1 per head prescribed to be charged for the grazing of cattle belonging to professional graziers is reduced to 8 annas per head for goats and 4 annas per head for sheep the property of Dhangars or Thilaries when brought for grazing in forest and revenue lands in charge of the Revenue Department in East Khándesh.*

* Government Resolution No. 634, dated 20th January 1912, Revenue Department.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued*.

within the limits of the Forest Circle in which they have paid fees : provided that such persons may be prohibited from grazing their cattle in such pasture reserves or in such rounds as the Collector deems fit to close against them.

For the purposes of these rules the term 'round' should be understood to include not only forest villages but also villages, the cattle of which are dependent on the forest villages for grazing." *

The orders issued in Government Resolution No. 1668 of 8th March 1898 were intended to put a stop to the auctioning of the grazing in revenue waste, but do not seem to have been generally observed. Such auctioning ordinarily results in one or two men monopolizing all the non-forest grazing area and levying from the villagers far higher fees than Government are content to take. The practice should now be everywhere discontinued. This order does not apply to the sale by auction of grass for cutting, in the case of *kurans* and similar areas of special value. Where the amount of revenue waste other than such special areas is insignificant, the grazing on it may be granted free, as, it is understood, is already the practice in some districts ; where the quantity is appreciable, and no right to the grazing on it has been acquired by the payment of the general grazing fees, the grazing on the revenue waste should be sold to the village community on payment of a lump sum calculated at the rate of one anna per acre.

In applying to the orders regarding the areas in which the 'right to graze' is obtained by payment of the general fees, the orders contained in paragraph 6 of this Resolution regarding the rate of fee to be charged, "village cattle" should be understood to include the cattle of a village which by custom are allowed to graze in the forest pasture of a village or in the revenue waste, not disposed of under paragraph 8, of a village, neighbouring to their own village, and "non-village cattle" should be held to apply only to the cattle of Dhangars and others who by custom pass on from village to village in search of grazing and do not return to their own homes at night.

The enhancement and reduction of the grazing fee to be imposed or granted on account of much or little trespass in forest proper in accordance with the orders in paragraph 4 above may present some difficulty in the case of non-village cattle because of their nomadic habits. It should, however, be found practicable to make the doubling or quadrupling, or the halving or remitting, of the fee apply equally to all cattle, whether village or non-village, admitted to graze in any area in respect to which such alteration of the fees has been ordered.

* Government Resolution No. 9369, dated 15th October 1910.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

Except in cases where specific orders to the contrary have been issued, sheep and goats, whether village or non-village, should be excluded altogether from forest proper.

Exclusion of sheep and goats from forests proper.

Another difficulty which, it appears, arises in forest administration is the collection and crediting of grazing fees and the payment of village officers' remuneration for collecting them. It is not, in the opinion of Government, possible to make the forest officers collect fees for grazing on lands which are not in their charge. Village officers must be allowed remuneration on fees which they collect before the prescribed date and not on those which they do not so collect. The present orders on these points should be maintained. It should be understood that where the area in which the cattle of a village are admitted to graze is wholly in charge of the Forest Department, the grazing fees of that village should be collected by the forest officers; otherwise the collection of grazing fees rests with the village officers, or if a panchayat is constituted under the next following paragraph, with the panchayat.

Fees to be collected by forest officers.

Further measures should be taken with the object of interesting the people in the care of grazing grounds both within and outside forest proper. Grazing in forest in charge of the Forest Department must be controlled by forest officers; but it is manifestly desirable that wherever possible they should secure the co-operation of the people in exercising that control. Grazing in areas outside forest proper is in charge of the Revenue Department, which for want of a suitable agency through which to exercise control, has hitherto exercised in fact practically no control at all. In order to supply such an agency the appointment of village panchayats wherever practicable would be a measure of great expediency. Recourse to this measure, for another purpose, has been approved in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 4003, dated 26th April 1909, passed on the Forest Administration Reports for the year 1907-08, which was published for general information. Although the panchayats there mentioned may not have any legal status, there is no reason for anticipating that they will be ineffective on that account. In section 27 of the Indian Forest Act Government have the means of giving to such bodies a legal constitution in connection with the management of reserved forests which are in charge of the Revenue Department. It is highly desirable that in any village in which the Collector is satisfied that the material for constituting a village panchayat exists, and in which there is an area of forest classed as pasture not so small as to be unsuitable for special arrangements being made for its management, that area should be assigned to the village community under section 27, Indian Forest Act, and constituted a "village forest". For such a forest the rules to be made by the Local Government should prescribe the forming of a village panchayat to manage the forest on behalf of the community to which it is assigned and the entrusting to the panchayat of the duty of regulating the use of the pasture especially by sheep and goats, the periodical closing of portions of the pasture area,

Control of grazing.

Insert the following under 207 on page 109:—

207A (a) Rules for regulating the management of the village forests by Pancháyats in the West Khándesh District.

1. To facilitate the management of the Forests, the forest area should be divided into three blocks (western, central and eastern). The western part should be designated as "A" block, the central part as "B" and the eastern part as "C" block.

(a) These three blocks will be entirely closed to sheep and goats.

(b) The block () will be open to grazing for the whole year and block () from 1st October till the end of May; and the block () will be open to grazing only for the months of April and May. This latter part () is specially reserved as a fodder reserve and grass will be allowed to be cut therein from October till the end of March.

(c) In the first year block () will be open for grazing for the whole year and block () from October till the end of May. In the second year block () will be open for grazing for the whole year and block () from October till the end of May, and so on in rotation.

2. Grazing fees will be charged at the rate of 2 annas per head of cattle in the case of village cattle and Re. 1 in the case of professional graziers.

(a) Grass will be allowed to be taken from block () at the following rate:—

Rs. a. p.

o o 6 per head-load.

o 4 o per cart-load.

Fuel.

3. Firewood will be allowed to be taken from the block () for the first three years, from block () for the next three years, and so on in rotation. The firewood to be removed should be for home consumption only.

4. The dead and dying trees marked for cutting by the Panch should be cut and no other. The stumps should be cut flush with the ground.

5. The following rates should be charged for fuel:—

(1) Eight annas per cart-load of fuel of inferior kinds such as salai, henkal, bor, amoni, etc.

(2) Re. 1 per cart-load of fuel of superior kinds such as khair, sadana, dhāvada, etc., and the rate per head-load of fuel should be one-sixteenth of the rate paid for a cart-load of fuel.

6. Breach of any of the above rules will be a cause for declaring the ancháyat as unfit for the work.*

207A (b) Rules for the guidance of village pancháyats established for the regulation of grazing grounds.

Constitution.

Rules regarding the management of village forests by pancháyats in the Koregaon Táluka of the Sátára District.

1. The pancháyat shall ordinarily consist of five members, but regard being had to the size of the village, this number may be increased.
2. The Revenue pátíl and the kulkarni shall be members, the remaining members to be nominated from amongst the villagers by the Mámlatdár subject to the sanction of the Sub-Divisional Officer.

Meetings.

3. The pancháyat shall meet for deliberation in the *chávdi* once in the month of June and again in October and such other times as are deemed necessary.

4. The members of the Panch shall elect a Sir-Panch to preside at their meetings.

5. The kulkarni should keep a memorandum of the deliberations and resolutions of this body and forward a copy thereof to the Mámlatdár, who shall submit it with such remarks as he deems fit to the Sub-Divisional Officer.

6. The pancháyat shall have control of all the grazing area comprised in the heads "Forest Pasture" and "Revenue Waste" within the limits of the village and such other lands as may from time to time be handed over to their control by Government.

7. The kulkarni under the supervision of the pancháyat should prepare each year by the first day of June a list of all the cattle; in the village this list shall be an *Isamwár* list and not a (*gharwár*) list and in it those persons who, not being agriculturists, own cattle for other purposes than agriculture, shall be especially distinguished.

8. Soon after the commencement of the rains, the pancháyats should inspect all the survey numbers available for grazing and should approximately estimate the limit of cattle per acre for which grazing would be available during the year.

9. The pancháyat shall declare certain portions of the total grazing area to be closed for such time as they deem proper, having regard to the number of cattle and the total area available and may declare such portion open at the expiry of the period. Such announcements to be published in the *chávdi* subject to the sanction of the Sub-Divisional Officer.

10. The pancháyat shall set apart certain portions of the grazing area for the exclusive use of sheep and goats.

11. The village officers shall, subject to the resolutions of the pancháyat under rules 8, 9 and 10, issue passes to cattle owners and levy such fees as shall from time to time be determined by the Collector.

12. When cattle of other villages have resorted to the village to graze, the pancháyat shall continue the privilege after consideration of the surplus at their disposal.

13. Passes to professional graziers shall continue to be issued subject to the limitations imposed by the pancháyat, and the pancháyat may grant or refuse such passes subject to the sanction of the Sub-Divisional Officer.

14. When cattle resort to forest proper to graze, the pancháyat shall afford every assistance in their power to the Forest Department and all disputes relating to grazing shall be first referred to the pancháyat for consideration.

15. The pancháyat shall have access to the accounts and registers kept by the kulkarni for the purpose of regulating grazing arrangements.

16. The pancháyat shall have power to authorise the lower village servants to impound such cattle as are found straying in closed areas or such sheep and goats as are found grazing in the areas closed to them.

17. The dead and dying trees marked for cutting by the Panch should be cut and no other. The stumps should be cut flush with the ground. The rate of fee should be 1 anna per head-load.

18. Where damage has been done to the grazing areas, the pancháyat shall be entitled to institute prosecutions.

19. The boundary marks of the grazing areas shall be kept up by the pancháyat under the control of the Revenue officers, and such necessary expense shall be defrayed from the fees paid for passes subject to the sanction of the Sub-Divisional Officer.

20. Members of pancháyats shall be liable to removal from office for misconduct or continued absence from the meetings, such removal to be made by the Mámldár subject to the approval of the Sub-Divisional Officer.*

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

especially in June and July, and the restriction of destructive and wasteful practices. Here once more the grazing fee can be brought into operation as an educative instrument. The fees can be enhanced when the panchayat fails in its duty, and halved or remitted when it does well or excellently. In a village in which the grazing area comprises only forest classed as pasture and revenue waste, and of which the cattle, do not by custom resort to any forest proper for grazing, there will be no question of control by the Forest Department. In a village where the grazing area consists of forest proper only, which is in charge of the Forest Department, there can be no panchayat. But in a village in which there is both forest proper open to grazing and also forest classed as pasture, or revenue waste, or both, and in the case of villages of which the cattle are accustomed to resort to the forest proper for grazing, it should be the duty of the forest officer to seek the assistance of the panchayat in controlling the use by the villagers of the forest proper and it should be the duty of the panchayat to co-operate with the officer in checking trespass in forest proper and especially in closed forest. In the rules to be prescribed under section 27, Indian Forest Act, it would probably not be desirable to lay down any fixed proportion between the acreage of pasture available and the number of cattle which should be allowed to graze in "village forests"; it would seem preferable to leave the panchayat to do its best for the community in the circumstances existing in the village.

In organised forest (1) the period of closure will nowhere exceed ten years; (2) closure will be by compartments and not by sub-blocks where the forest borders on cultivation and is subjected to regular grazing; (3) no area will be considered closed which is within one hundred yards of a right of way to water; (4) no area will be closed within a quarter of a mile of a village, unless the Collector is satisfied that inconvenience will be caused to the people; and that in unorganised forest (1) area will be closed to grazing unless for some special reason, and (2) ordinarily the area will be treated primarily as grazing ground and plans for working it will be prepared on that basis.

207a. The procedure in the collection of grazing fees and remuneration of village officers is as follows :—

System of crediting fees to the Treasury and of remunerating village officers.

When the grazing lands are in charge of the Revenue Department and the fees are collected by that Department the revenue should be treated as "I—Land Revenue" but fees for grazing in lands in charge of the Forest Department realized by revenue officers as agents of the Forest Department should be credited to "Forests".

Where combined passes allowing grazing rights in forest pastures, partly in charge of the Revenue and partly in charge of the Forest Department

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

are issued the revenue should be finally credited in the accounts of the Department which actually collects it :

Remuneration to village officers should be paid by deduction from collections before actual payment into the Treasury :

Provided the fees are collected within the prescribed time village officers are to get remuneration for all fees collected.*

[NOTE.—The rules regulating grazing in the various districts of the Presidency are given at the end of "C. Grazing" under sections 228 to 236 of this chapter.]

Commissioners may 207b. The Commissioners of Divisions are authorized to sanction the remission of grazing fees upto any amount.†

208. It is the wish of the Government of India and of this Government that there should be as little official interference as possible with the management of the pasture areas. Now the majority of officers consulted are in favour of the Kánara system of levying an uniform fee, and it is reported that, except in the Poona District and in the Peint Táluka and apparently also in the privileged villages of Khándesh, the people are not averse to it. Mr. Cumine prefers voluntary arrangements with the villagers as a body, and this system is admissible under the existing rules. It appears to the Governor in Council that in practice these two systems will work almost uniformly, for on the one hand the lump sum must be fixed with reference to the number of cattle in the village and on the other it may be assumed that every owner will be willing to pay an exceedingly small fee for the grazing regularly or occasionally of each of his animals, and it will be to the interest of the body of villagers to prevent grazing for which payment is not made. Accordingly the system of an uniform fee should be generally introduced, but in any case in which villagers prefer to pay a lump sum proportionate to the fees which would be due for all the cattle, and to distribute the liability amongst themselves, that course should be allowed. The fee should be 2 annas per head for all animals of agriculturists of forest villages, 4 annas per head for all animals of agriculturists of non-forest villages and Re. 1 per head for all cattle of professional graziers. The amount of revenue derived from this source is of comparatively small importance, but it is essential that the right of Government to charge for the use of the pasture areas should be exercised and maintained. It is true that animals of one class eat more than those of another and are more destructive of the grass, but the same statement holds good with regard to the old and young animals of any class, and it is not possible to charge fees in strict proportion to the benefit obtained. If the people of any villages refuse to accept either of the systems above described, maintaining a claim to free grazing for their agricultural cattle the existing rules

* Government Resolutions No. 9084, dated 22nd September 1906; and No. 6918, dated 9th July 1908.

† Government Resolution No. 8885, dated 3rd October 1910.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

should be rigidly enforced, care being taken that the exemption is confined to agricultural cattle. It is most probable, however, that if the advantages and in particular the freedom from interference which are gained from the adoption of a system of lump payment or uniform fee are explained, refusal will not be maintained.* Since the lump sum system finds no favour generally, although the experiment made in Poona has proved to be financially successful, Government do not desire further efforts to be made to induce the people to accept a system which they do not want. The present system of grazing fees should continue, but a Collector may in his discretion introduce the lump sum system in any village the residents of which prefer it.†

209. In Kánara grazing should be allowed over all Protected Forests excepting in such portions as may be closed from time to time by the forest officers, with the proviso that in small villages or areas more forest should not be closed at one time than would leave grazing open at the rate of 3 acres per head of cattle. A uniform fee of 2 annas per head should be levied on all cattle, whether plough bullocks or other animals, which are grazed in the forests, belonging to villagers resident in the district not being professional graziers. For cattle belonging to professional graziers, whether resident in Kánara or not, and those the property of persons not residing in the district but bringing their cattle there to graze, a uniform fee of one rupee per head should be levied.‡

Grazing in Protected Forests of Kánara.

210. Except in the case of any really valuable grass kurans where it has been customary to sell the grass and grazing by auction, and they fetch a high price, the practice of annual auction should be discontinued.

Disposal of grass in kurans.

In respect of valuable kurans, *i. e.*, of forest reserves set aside to meet the fodder and grazing wants of large centres of population, the former practice of selling the areas by auction and the orders concerning their disposal are not affected by the rules in Government Resolution No. 3595, dated 23rd May 1890.§

NOTE.—The Government Resolution referred to above relates to grazing rules where a fixed fee for various classes of cattle is levied, and not the Kánara system.

211. The fact must be recognized that in some districts and in some forest tracts it is essential to provide a certain amount of grazing for a certain number of cattle in the Government Forests. Where no grazing rights exist, where the privilege of grazing in the forests has not been enjoyed, and where there is a plentiful supply of grazing available outside the Government Forests, either on occupied land or on unassessed waste, there is no need

Procedure to be followed when determining the forest areas in which grazing is to be permitted.

* Government Resolution No. 1668, dated 8th March 1898.

† Government Resolution No. 9982, dated 10th October 1907.

‡ Government Resolutions No. 3595, dated 23rd May 1890; and No. 5652, dated 13th August 1890.

§ Government Resolutions No. 7467, dated 18th September 1885; and No. 4379, dated 23rd June 1890.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

to allow of the pasturing of cattle inside the forests. Where on the other hand the interests of agriculture would seriously suffer and the welfare of the cultivators would be very prejudicially affected if all grazing in Government Forests was strictly prohibited, there within certain defined limits and on certain fixed conditions grazing in the forests must be permitted. What should be those limits and what those conditions, an efficient Collector who knows what the cultivators may in justice claim, what they can afford to pay, and what area can be opened to grazing without detriment to forest conservancy or injury to the future growth of grass and trees, can best be determined in consultation with the local Forest Department Officer, a wide discretion being granted to the Commissioner.*

- 212.** It is the wish and intention of Government that grazing requirements shall be fully met from what are practically grazing grounds included in Reserved Forest. The best way to secure this is to direct that the grazing fees for both cattle and sheep shall be fixed by the Collector in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer, the Commissioner deciding in case of disagreement. These orders supersede previous orders on the same subject. The general policy of Government prescribing lenient treatment in dealing with matters of grazing, is laid down in paragraphs 2 to 5 of Government Resolution No. 650, dated 26th January 1891.†
- Requirements of the people in regard to grazing, should be fully met wherever possible.
- Fixing the rates of grazing fees.
- Leniency of treatment in dealing with grazing.

NOTE.—With regard to fixing fees for various classes of cattle the above order would only refer to the districts in which the Kánara system is not in force. [Read sections 207 and 208, Standing Orders, Forests.]

- 213.** There is no doubt but that the grazing of sheep in forest lands where the young growth has not attained to a height of several feet, must be to a certain extent injurious to the trees, but the absolute prohibition of the grazing of sheep in all the forest area would probably ruin the sheep farming industry. In tálukás, therefore, where sheep are bred and brought to graze, the forest should be worked on the block system, one compartment being absolutely closed in rotation for a definite specified period. Sheep should then not be allowed to enter the closed compartments, but may be permitted on payment of the prescribed fee to graze between September 15th and May 15th in the unclosed compartments. Where in the opinion of the Divisional Forest Officer the grazing of sheep can without risk of material injury to the forest growth be allowed in unclosed compartments between 15th May and 15th September, such grazing may be permitted in that season also.
- Grazing of sheep in forests.
- Period during which sheep may be allowed to graze in forests.

It is not necessary, however, to lay down absolutely what sheep are to be admitted to all unclosed areas between September 15th and May 15th. There is

* Government Resolution No. 6303, dated 27th August 1889.

† Government Resolutions No. 5061, dated 24th July 1891; and No. 5341, dated 6th August 1891.

Insert the following in its proper place :—

“ 215a. As ample provision for sheep grazing will now be available in the forests in charge of the Revenue Department, Sheep and Goats should be excluded from grazing in forests in charge of the Forest Department every where except in Kanara where the number of the former is so small that they may be disregarded and the admission of the latter at the rate of one for fifty sheep is a matter of no importance. (Government Resolution No. 10549, dated 21st November 1910, Revenue Department).”

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

room for the exercise of judgment in this matter. But it is not one in which Government can pass detailed and specific orders. The general principle has been stated above. The Conservator may be able to point out cases where it is reasonable and expedient that exceptions should be made in the public interest. But in dealing with such cases it is fair that the sheep-breeding industry should be represented by the Collector and the practical measures which should be adopted will best be settled by the Revenue and Forest Department in consultation. Cases for exception will be those in which it is recognized that the admission of sheep to graze in a given area will cause injury to young trees or to grazing of cattle out of proportion to the benefit obtained by the sheep-graziers.*

214. The question of dealing with goat and sheep-grazing at any rate on State lands, and of confining it to areas where the least harm would result, should receive the practical consideration of Local Governments and Administrations. The grazing of these animals, especially of goats, is incompatible with rational forestry, or even with the preservation of the ordinary bushes and trees of the country; and the areas to be devoted to the growth of forests must be separated from those to be sacrificed to the pasture of browsing animals. The circumstances affecting the separation in question, however, vary so much in accordance with climatic conditions, that the question should be considered in each locality on its own merits, due weight being given, in each case, to the capabilities of the land, and to the advantages of silvicultural treatment on the one hand and of pasture on the other.†

215. When for the proper reboisement of forest areas such a course is demanded, all sheep and goats should be absolutely excluded from those areas. Orders as to the areas thus to be closed to sheep and goats should be issued by the Collectors with the sanction of the Commissioners after consulting the Conservators of Forests. In cases where the Collector and the Conservator of Forests hold divergent views as to the areas so to be closed and are unable to come to an agreement, the question should be left with the Commissioner without reference to Government.

215a. Wandering shepherds moving about from place to place with their flocks should be treated as professional graziers, and when their flocks are admitted to graze in the forests, special rules for the regulation of such grazing should be made and enforced, and a higher rate of fee than that levied for sheep, the property of local owners admitted into the forests of their own village, should be charged.‡

* Government Resolutions No. 529, dated 19th January 1885; and No. 3442, dated 29th April 1885.

† Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture, No. 21-F, dated 12th July 1889, *vide* Government Resolution No. 6487, dated 3rd September 1889.

‡ Government Resolutions No. 6487, dated 3rd September 1889; and No. 8166, dated 26th October 1889.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

216. It is not seen why for the purposes of determining the number of agricultural cattle to be allowed free grazing there should be any insuperable, or indeed any serious, difficulty in ascertaining accurately for each village the number of cattle actually used for agricultural purposes, *i. e.*, for ploughing and drawing water. Such returns should be prepared for

List of village cattle to be prepared so as to be able to form an accurate estimate of the grazing required.

each village by the village officers, should then be checked by, first the Mamlatdar and then the Assistant Collector, who would finally pass the list and inform the Divisional Forest Officer of the number of cattle in each village entitled to free grazing. This plan would obviate random estimates based either exclusively on proportion of cattle to tillage acreage or on the returns of plough cattle as given in the Village Forms, which clearly include animals not used for agricultural purposes and unserviceable as well as cattle employed *bonâ fide* for ploughing and drawing water.*

217. To admit to free grazing all the plough cattle or the animals entered as such in columns 20 and 21 of Village Form No. 13, would very possibly be to grant that privilege to a number of animals materially in excess of the number for which it could properly be claimed, even if bullocks used in the

Limitation to grazing of plough and other cattle free of charge.

season for ploughing and drawing water and in the cultivator's idle months employed to draw carts on hire are deemed "Agricultural Cattle" and entitled to free grazing. It is notorious that in every village many old, worn out, or useless bullocks are kept which are of no service to their owners and are not employed by them for any purpose but which they simply keep until they die of old age, disease, or starvation leaving them to forage for themselves with the cows, calves and other village cattle and never stall-feeding them or providing them with food. The returns in Form V given in the Annual Reports of the Agricultural Department, show that these useless animals must be included in columns 2 and 3 of those returns, which correspond with columns 20 and 21 of Village Form No. 13, as cattle actually used for plough work. The numbers given in columns 6 and 7 of those returns, which correspond with columns 24 and 25 of Village Form No. 13, are altogether insignificant when compared with the total numbers either of plough cattle, or of "all cattle", and clearly cannot include the old or worthless cattle. In the circumstances it is impossible to accept the proposal as it certainly is not desirable that free grazing should be provided for these useless animals as would be the case were they comprised under the head "plough cattle."*

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued*.

218. If a person who holds land for cultivation in a forest village, but does not himself reside therein, has any cattle in the village which are employed to plough or to draw water for the irrigation of his land in the village, those cattle are entitled to free grazing in the forest block of that village. No other cattle belonging to him are entitled to the privilege.*

Free grazing to cattle of a forest village belonging to a person holding land in that village but residing elsewhere.

219. Having regard to the extent and nature of the forests in Thána and the rainfall in that district, there is no objection to the privilege of free grazing being extended in that Collectorate to milch cattle and their calves, being the property of cultivators resident in forest villages, other than professional breeders

Free grazing of milch cattle in Thána and other districts.

and graziers, subject to the conditions specified in the grazing rules sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 3595, dated 23rd May 1890.†

NOTE.—The Government Resolution mentioned above relates to the grazing rules. The grazing rules are given separately for each district at the end of "C. Grazing."

Government are now prepared to authorize the grant generally of the concession in respect of allowing free grazing of milch cattle, the *bona fide* property of agriculturists resident in forest villages, and kept by them to supply milk for their consumption, given in the case of the Thána District, by Government Resolution No. 5316, dated 29th July 1890.‡

NOTE.—For abovementioned Government Resolution read first portion of this section.

220. The fee for horses, mules, asses, etc., should be two annas per head for animals the property of agriculturists (whether of forest or non-forest villages) and one rupee per head for animals the property of professional breeders.§

221. The orders in Government Resolution No. 8952, dated 15th September 1909, do away with the old distinction between the cattle of forest and non-forest villages.¶

NOTE.—Rule XI is as follows:—

"The demands for the admission of cattle in a forest block to grazing will be satisfied in the following order:—

- (1) Cattle entitled to free grazing.
- (2) Other village cattle belonging to cultivators.
- (3) Cattle the property of resident professional graziers and others.
- (4) Outside cattle."

222. With reference to the difficulty experienced by some officers in deciding what the term "outside cattle" signifies, it would seem sufficient to define them as being cattle not comprised under the heads (1), (2) and (3) in Rule XI. [Read above note.]‡

Definition of outside cattle.

* Government Resolution No. 3617, dated 26th May 1890.

† Government Resolution No. 5316, dated 29th July 1890.

‡ Government Resolution No. 8665, dated 5th December 1890.

§ Government Resolution No. 1222, dated 10th February 1910.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

223. The general rates of grazing fee to be charged for horned cattle are two annas per head in the case of "village cattle" and Re. 1 per head in the case of "non-village cattle". The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the lower of these rates should be charged in the case of cattle belonging to recognised Pinjrápoles. The rate of fee now sanctioned will, however, be liable to enhancement at the discretion of the Collector, in the event of improper use being found to be made of the concession by the inclusion among the Pinjrápole cattle of animals for which a higher rate might properly be charged under the rules and also in the event of repeated trespass into forest by the Pinjrápole cattle or damage to the grazing areas by reason of the negligence or wilful mischief of its herdsmen.*

224. 1. The reports submitted by the Revenue and Forest Officers in the Southern Circle contain nothing against the system of the collection of grazing fees through the agency of Village Officers, except the want of proper supervision of these officers by the Mámlatdárs, Range Forest Officers and the superior officers of the Revenue and Forest Departments. Procedure to be followed in the Southern Circle to enforce the collection of grazing fees under the Kánara system. If the Táluka and Range and Forest Divisional and Revenue Sub-Divisional Officers will take care to see the forest grazing fees are not neglected by the Village Officers, and will take due notice of the negligent, there appears to be no reason why the system should not bring in an adequate revenue. The attention of the officers concerned should be drawn to the remarks of the Divisional Forest Officer, Dhárwár, and they should be informed, 'that if similar vigorous attention is paid to the subject by other officers, similar satisfactory results will be achieved.'

2. The Commissioner should be authorized to extend the dates already fixed for any district where they are found to be unsuitable, and his attention should be invited to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 3453, dated 29th May 1903. As suggested by the Commissioner double fees should be levied on cattle found grazing without a pass after the date that will be fixed for each district; in the case of such cattle found in forests in charge of the Forest Department these fees should be levied by the Forest Officers, and passes issued by them; while in case of such cattle found in forests in charge of the Revenue Department (*i. e.*, forest classed as pasture) or in village waste lands (in cases in which a pass is necessary in respect of such lands) the fees should be levied and the passes issued by the Circle Inspectors. It should be made a duty of the Circle Inspectors to examine and check the work of the Village Officers in this matter, and Collectors should be desired to insist on their Táluka and Sub-Divisional Officers seeing that the Circle Inspectors do not neglect this duty.

* Government Resolution No. 10404, dated 28th October 1909.

Section 227. Page 117.

Under "Northern Division" against "Kolába", *substitute* "15th August" for "31st July". (Commissioner, Southern Division's No. 2390, dated 5th June 1908.)

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

3. Government concur generally in the views expressed by the Commissioner in paragraph 6 of his letter, and he should be requested to give instructions for the system of lump payment to be tried on the lines indicated by him.*

225. Government consider it desirable that the proposals respecting the fees to be charged for sheep and goats in each district should be submitted simultaneously with the proposals for classification of the forest areas. The Commissioners will, no doubt, be careful not to propose without very special reasons a variation for any district from the scale which he has already recommended for any other district or districts.†

NOTE.—For the fees which have been fixed see the various grazing rules at end of "C. Grazing."

226. The accounts of the Village Officers, who collect the grazing fees, will show what fees have been paid, and the superior officers will be able to test them by a comparison with the figures of the cattle census. It having been pointed out to Government that there was difficulty for Village Officers to collecting grazing fees in certain uninhabited tracts, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Forest Officers and other Subordinates of the Forest Department authorized by the Divisional Forest Officer, may be allowed to recover fees and grant receipts for the grazing of cattle and other animals in tracts where there are no inhabited villages or where the extent of the forest lands makes effective supervision by Village Officers practically impossible. The Collectors should, after consultation with the Forest Officers concerned, specify the tracts to which the proposed arrangement is to be extended, and should submit a list of such areas for the approval of the Commissioner.‡

227. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in future no scale remuneration should be allowed to Village Officers on grazing fees collected by them on other than outside cattle after the dates specified below for the several districts of the Presidency proper :—

Northern Division.

Surat	...	...	...	...	} 31st August.
Panch Mahāls	...	...	...	...
Thāna	...	...	...	...	} 30th September.
Kolāba	...	...	...	...

Central Division.

Ahmednagar	} 15th August.
Khandesh	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...
Nāsik	...	...	...	...
Sātāra	...	...	...	...
Sholāpur	

* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8461, dated 1st November 1904.

† Government Resolution No. 5292, dated 31st July 1899.

‡ Government Resolutions No. 1668, dated 8th March 1898; and No. 7261, dated 12th October

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

Southern Division.

Bijápur	...	...	...	...	} 15th September.
Dhárwár	...	...	...	...
Kánara	...	...	...	...	1st July.
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	15th August.*

Grazing Rules in Sind Forests approved by the Commissioner (No. 3033 of 9th November 1903).

Sind.

Sind Grazing Rules. **228.** 1. Free passes will be issued :—

- (1) for all cattle allowed the right of privilege of free grazing,
- (2) for cattle of *maldars* that may be allowed the privilege in exchange for free labour, and
- (3) for all cattle specially allowed the privilege by the Conservator.

Free passes should be issued once a year before the 1st November. They will be issued by the Divisional Forest Officer himself and under his signature.

2. Cattle entitled to free grazing will be allowed to graze in all parts of the forests in which the privilege has been granted, except those parts which are closed to grazing.

3. All such cattle must be protected by passes. These passes shall be in the form given in Rule 5, but shall have the word "Free" entered against entry No. 7, and shall be printed on white paper.

4. Cattle not entitled to free grazing will be allowed when protected by passes to graze in all forests, except those that are closed to grazing. Such passes may be issued for any period not less than 2 months or more than 12 months, and will be charged for at the following rates :—

	1ST CLASS FORESTS.		2ND CLASS FORESTS.	
	Fees per year.	Fees per month.	Fees per year.	Fees per Month.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Camels	3 0 0	0 6 0	2 0 0	0 4 0
Buffaloes	1 8 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 2 0
Cows or Bullocks	0 12 0	0 1 6	0 6 0	0 0 9
Horses	0 12 0	0 1 6	0 6 0	0 0 9
Donkeys	0 8 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 0 6
Sheep	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 1 4	0 0 2
Goats	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 2 0	0 0 3

N. B.—For the sucklings of these animals, half the above fees will be charged.

* Government Resolution No. 4263, dated 5th July 1900.

For present section 228 substitute the following :—

Grazing Rules in Sind Forests.

228. 1. Free passes will be issued—

- (1) for all cattle allowed the right or privilege of free grazing,
- (2) for cattle of maldárs that may be allowed the privilege in exchange for free labour, and
- (3) for all cattle specially allowed the privilege by the Conservator or the Divisional Forest Officer.

Free passes should be issued once a year before the 1st November. They will be issued by the Divisional Forest Officer himself and under his signature.

2. Cattle entitled to free grazing will be allowed to graze in all parts of the forests in which the privilege has been granted, except those parts which are closed to grazing.

3. All such cattle must be protected by passes. These passes shall be in the form given in Rule 5, but shall have the word "Free" entered against entry No. 7 and shall be printed on white paper.

4. Cattle not entitled to free grazing will be allowed, when protected by passes, to graze in all forests covered by such passes except such portions thereof as are closed to grazing. Such passes will be issued for a period of 12 months and will be charged for at the following rates :—

			1st class Forests.			2nd class Forests.		
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
Camels	each	...	1	8	0	1	8	0
Buffaloes	"	...	0	12	0	0	6	0
Cows or bullocks	"	...	0	6	0	0	3	0
Horses	"	...	0	6	0	0	3	0
Donkeys	"	...	0	4	0	0	2	0
Sheep	"	...	0	1	0	0	0	6
Goats	"	...	0	2	0	0	2	0

N.B.—For the sucklings of these animals half the above fees will be charged.

5. The grazing pass, which shall be in counterfoil and duplicate, a printed on red paper, shall be issued by the Range Forest Officer and shall in the following form :—

Grazing Permit No.

1. Name and father's name.
2. Caste.
3. Residence.
4. Period covered by pass.
5. Forest to which permission to graze is granted.
6. Kind and number of animals.
7. Fees paid.
8. Name and residence of owner.
9. Date of issue of pass.
10. Name and rank of officer issuing it.

Where the cattle rest at night in the *bhdn* of a *maldár*, the name of that *maldár* should be entered against entry No. 1 and the name of the *bhdn* against entry No. 3. Against entry No. 4, the entry will be "for 12 months from . . . to . . .". Against No. 5 the name of the forest or forests or of the range or sub-range should be entered as may be necessary, and in the case of sheep, goats or camels the compartment numbers of the Forests. Against entry No. 6 only one kind of animal should be entered. If a man has camels, buffaloes, cows, etc., a separate pass for the animals of each kind should be issued to him. Against entry No. 7 "Rs. . . . as" should be

entered, and in the case of the penal pass referred to in Rule 10 the amount levied as a penalty should also be shown, "Rs. . . . as. . . . levied as penalty". Against entry No. 8 the name and actual residence of the true owner of the cattle should be entered.

6. A pass will hold good only for the forests named in it, whether it be for a single forest or for the forests of a range or sub-range or for certain compartments of the forests as the case may be. Any cattle found under a pass that does not cover the forest in which they are then grazing will be treated as if they had no pass.

7. Passes must always be with the cattle when they go to graze in the forests, and for this reason cattle must always be accompanied by a herdsman who must carry with him the passes of all cattle grazing under his charge and produce them then and there, when called upon to do so; otherwise, the cattle will be liable to be impounded. Provided that, though the passes be not thus produced, still, if the owner of the cattle or someone on his behalf can show from the Forest Department books or otherwise that he has taken out for that forest proper passes for all his cattle so found, he may save them from being impounded by the payment of a fine which shall not exceed one-fourth of the fees for all his cattle so found or Rs. 5, whichever shall be the less. Provided, further, that the cattle shall not be impounded nor shall any fine be levied if it can be shown that the owner had already actually made an application under Rule 8, and had not yet received the new pass. Receipts shall be given for all fines imposed under this rule.

8. Anyone losing a pass will, on application to the officer who gave him the original pass, be furnished with a new one on payment of a fee of four annas.

9. No fresh pass will be issued to any owner of cattle against whom there is claim for fees or fines.

10. All cattle found grazing without passes having been taken out for them, cattle found grazing in closed blocks or places where grazing is forbidden, cattle found grazing between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, may be impounded. They may, however, and should as far as possible, be saved from being impounded by the payment of full fees as a fine, and, where a pass has not been taken out, the taking out of a pass in addition. If they are not saved, the fact of full fees having been paid as a penalty and the amount so paid shall be noted on the pass issued.

11. The pass-holder or his servant will not be allowed to carry any cutting instrument, or to lop or injure any trees or bushes for the purpose of feeding his animals, and for any infringement of this rule will render himself liable to have his pass cancelled and to any other penalties prescribed under the grazing rules of the Indian Forest Act.

12. The pass-holder and his servants shall be bound, as required by section 78 of the Indian Forest Act, to furnish Forest Officers with information regarding the commission or intention to commit any forest offences in the forests, and further to assist them in—

- (a) extinguishing fires,
- (b) preventing fires spreading to and in such forests,
- (c) preventing the commission of forest offences, and
- (d) discovering and arresting offenders.

13. *Bhāns* for cattle, whether they be entitled to free grazing or not, can be erected only in places sanctioned by the Divisional Forest Officer.†

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

Sind—continued.

5. The form of grazing-pass, which shall be in counterfoil and duplicate and printed on red paper, shall be issued by the Range Forest Officer, and shall be as under:—

GRAZING PERMIT NO.

1.	Name and Father's Name	...	...	...
2.	Caste	...	...	...
3.	Residence	...	...	...
4.	Period covered by Pass	...	...	...
5.	Forest in which permission to graze is granted	...	...	...
6.	Kind and number of animals covered by the pass	...	...	...
7.	Amount of Fees paid	...	...	...
8.	Name and Residence of Owner of Cattle	...	...	...
9.	Date of issue of pass	...	...	...
10.	Name and Rank of Officer issuing it	...	...	...

Where the cattle rest at night in the *bhan* of a *maldar*, the name of that *maldar* should be entered against entry No. 1 and the name of the *bhan* against entry No. 3. Against entry No. 4, the entry will be "For 2 months from to " or "For a year from to "

as the case may be. Against No. 5, the name of the forest or forests or of the range or sub-range should be entered, as may be necessary. Against entry No. 6, only one kind of animal should be entered. If a man has camels, buffaloes, cows, etc., a separate pass for the animals of each of the different kinds should be issued to him. Against entry No. 7, "Fees for 2 months Rs. as. " or "Fees for 1 year Rs. as. " as the case may be, should be entered, and in the case of the penal pass referred to in Rule 10 the amount levied as a penalty should also be shown "Rs. as. levied as penalty." Against entry No. 8, the name and actual residence of the true owner of the cattle should be entered.

6. A pass will hold good only for the forests named in it, whether it be for a single forest or for the forests of a range, as the case may be. Any cattle found under a pass that does not cover the forest in which they are then grazing will be treated as if they had no pass.

7. Passes must always be with the cattle when they go to graze in the forests, and for this reason cattle must always be accompanied by a herdsman, who must carry with him the passes of all cattle grazing under his charge and produce them then and there, when called upon to do so; otherwise, the cattle will be liable to be impounded. Provided that, though the passes be not thus produced, still, if the owner of the cattle or some one on his behalf can show from the Forest Department books or otherwise that he has taken out for that forest proper passes for all his

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

Sind—concluded.

cattle so found, he may save them from being impounded by the payment of a fine which shall not exceed a fortnight's fees for all his cattle so found, or Rs. 5, which ever shall be the less. Provided, further, that the cattle shall not be impounded nor shall any fine be levied, if it can be shown that the owner had already actually made an application under Rule 8 and had not yet received the new pass. Receipts shall be given for all fines imposed under this rule.

8. Any one losing a pass will, on application to the officer who gave him the original pass, be furnished with a new one on payment of a fee of 4 annas.

9. No fresh pass will be issued to any owner of cattle against whom there is a claim for fees or fines.

10. All cattle found grazing without passes having been taken out for them, all cattle found grazing in closed blocks or places where grazing is forbidden, all cattle found during the period from 15th October to 15th April, both inclusive, grazing between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise should be impounded. They may, however, be saved from being impounded by the payment of 1 month's fees as a fine and where a pass has not been taken out the taking out of a pass for not less than 2 months. If they are thus saved, the fact of 1 month's fees having been paid as a penalty and the amount so paid shall be noted on the pass issued.

11. *Bhans* for cattle, whether they be entitled to free grazing or not, can be erected only in places sanctioned by the Divisional Forest Officer.

Thana.

229. Rule 1.—A forest block will henceforth be divided into two portions: Thana Grazing Rules. only, viz. (1) "the open" and (2) "the closed."*

Closed Forest is "defined as that portion of the forest which is closed to the exercise of every privilege whatever except under the written permission of the Divisional Forest Officer."† It will ordinarily include ten compartments of each forest block, and will not be practically larger than one-fourth of the entire forest of the district.

Areas of forest other than cut compartments, which have been closed for stated periods with the consent of the Collector, and certain valuable kurans, the grass of which is sold annually, are also classed as closed forest.

No fresh areas of forest other than compartments cut within the previous ten years can be closed for any reason whatever without the prior assent of the Collector.‡

Open Forest is all the forest not classed as closed forest and ordinarily amounting to three-quarters of the total area of the forest under the Working Plan.

* Government Resolution No. 3595, dated 23rd May 1890.

† Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890, para. 4.

‡ Government Resolution No. 7107, dated 6th September 1892, para. 1, rule 9.

Add the following* :—

After Rule 11, the following rule shall be inserted :—

12. The above rules shall be read with the supplementary rules relating to browsers issued under the Commissioner's memorandum No. 403, dated the 3rd February 1910, *viz.* :—

This pass entitles the holder to browse only the number of sheep, goats or camels entered in the body of the pass, on payment of the prescribed fees, in the following compartment of the Forest :—Compartment No.

Supplementary rules to regulate the browsing of sheep, goats and camels in the forests.

2. The pass holder will not be allowed to graze his sheep, goats or camels in any compartments other than those allotted to him. Any wilful infringement of this rule will render the holder liable to have his pass cancelled. It shall be the duty of the Guard of the beat to point out the allotted compartment to the pass holder without delay.

3. The pass holder or his servants will not be allowed to carry any cutting instrument or to lop or injure any trees or bushes for the purpose of feeding his animals, and for any infringement of this rule will render himself liable to have his pass cancelled and to any other penalties prescribed under the grazing rules and the Indian Forest Act.

4. The pass holder and his servants shall be bound, as required by section 78 of the Indian Forest Act, to furnish Forest Officers with information regarding the commission or intention to commit any forest offences in the forests ; and further to assist him in—

- (a) extinguishing fires ;
- (b) preventing fires spreading to and in such forests ;
- (c) preventing the commission of forest offences ; and
- (d) in discovering and arresting offenders.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

Thana—continued.

Rule 2.—The term “gáirán” in connection with a Reserved or Protected Forest will cease to apply.

Rule 3.—Grazing will be permitted in the unclosed portion, which will be open both to cattle allowed free grazing, and to other cattle in respect of which payment has to be made for grazing.

Rule 4.—Villages which have contributed gáirán to the formation of a forest block are to be allowed free grazing in the open forest of that forest block for all their agricultural cattle.

Rule 5.—Villages which have contributed no gáirán to forest will pay fees for all their cattle admitted into the forests to graze.

The villages of the three tálukas, Bassein, Bhiwndi and Kalyán, have for the purpose of making the distinction called for in Rules IV and V been divided into two classes, viz., A villages and B villages.

A villages are villages which have contributed gáirán to forest.*

B villages are villages which have not contributed gáirán to forest.†

Rule 6.—The term “agricultural cattle” shall be held to comprise cattle used solely for purposes of cultivation in the village, whether for ploughing or for drawing water for irrigating garden land.

This definition has been enlarged to include cultivators’ milch kine and their calves. Aged and worn out cattle have, however, been expressly excluded.‡

NOTE.—It is important to note that in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner, N. D., all the cultivators’ cattle of A villages have hitherto been classed as agricultural cattle in the censuses that have been made. Assistant Collectors and Mámlatdárs were instructed when examining censuses to note specially any marked disproportion between the animals entered and the area of the “Kháta” or “Holding” of each registered occupant. About such cases the Commissioner directed that inquiry should be made, and if any abuse of the free grazing of privilege is discovered, as for instance, if the cultivator is found to be really a professional grazier, but owning a small piece of land, than the free passes, which he has in excess, will be withdrawn and he will have to pay. Every year the census will be more accurate and unprivileged animals will be excluded.

By a subsequent ruling§ under Rule 14 cultivators’ cattle (not being agricultural cattle) of A villages and all cultivators’ cattle of B villages pay fees at the same rate, viz., single fees, and non-cultivators’ cattle, whether of A or B villages, pay fees at the same rate, viz., double fees. The distinction between cattle belonging to cultivators, agricultural and non-agricultural, and cattle belonging to non-cultivators must thus be clearly explained. The following regulations have, therefore, been made:—

(a) Partners in occupancies or tenants are included as cultivators, though the numbers do not stand in their names.||

* Commissioner, N. D.’s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890, para. 7.

† Commissioner, N. D.’s No. 5086, dated 3rd December 1890.

‡ Government Resolutions No. 5316, dated 29th July 1890; and No. 5600, dated 11th August 1890.

§ Government Circular No. 1050, dated 9th February 1891.

|| Commissioner, N. D.’s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890, para. 10 (a).

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

Thana—continued.

(b) Cattle held on undivided ownership by a cultivator of a forest A village and non-forest B village have the privileges of forest A villages.*

(c) Cultivators of depopulated forest A village have the privileges of A villages.*

(d) Cultivators' cattle of non-forest B villages are classed in the same category as single fee cattle belonging to cultivators of forest A villages.†

(e) Cattle hired by a cultivator of a forest A village for *bonâ fide* agricultural purposes should be considered to be his own cattle for the purposes of the grazing rules.‡

(f) Cattle kept by cultivators of forest A villages for agriculture but also used or hired out for draught purposes are considered as agricultural cattle.§

(g) Cattle owned by a person who does not reside but holds land for cultivation in a forest A village are only entitled to free grazing if they are employed to plough, or to draw water for the irrigation of his land in the village. No other cattle belonging to him are entitled to the privilege.||

(h) Any question as to the definition of a cultivator or non-agriculturist should be referred to the Assistant Collector for decision subject to an appeal by the Divisional Forest Officer to the Collector.¶

NOTE.—For the present as a special case Thakurs and Katkaris are allowed to graze all their cattle free, but the amount of fees remitted on this account should be reported to the Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890, para. 22. at the end of every season in order that attempted frauds may be checked.

Rule 7.—Village officers will prepare a census of all the cattle in the village, and a statement of the full amount of the fees to which they would be liable for grazing, assuming that none of them could, under the privilege accorded, claim free grazing.

The census is prepared by Talâtis in Village Forms Nos. 13 and 6, separate forms being used for cultivators and non-cultivators.§ The form for cultivators shows—

- (1) Name of cultivator,
- (2) Area of his holding,
- (3) Number of plough-bullocks or buffaloes returned as used for cultivation, milch kine and calves (all sucking animals are free and may be omitted),
- (4) Number of non-agricultural cattle,
- (5) Fees payable for the cattle,

* Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890, para. 10 (b).

† Government Circular No. 1050, dated 9th February 1891.

‡ Thana Collector's No. 5276, dated 9th July 1891.

§ Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890, para. 9.

|| Government Resolution No. 3617, dated 26th May 1890.

¶ Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890, para. 10 (c).

§ Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

Thana—*continued.*

and for non-cultivators—

- (1) Name of non-cultivator,
- (2) Number of cattle owned,
- (3) Fees payable for the cattle.

The procedure to be followed by the Talátis is guided by a set of orders from the Collector.

The Talátis have, however, been ordered to specially warn the owners of cattle that if they do not enter them in the list, passes will not be given, and if the animals are driven into forest without a pass, they will be liable to be impounded and their owners prosecuted for mischief.*

The censuses are to be examined from time to time by the Assistant Collectors and the Mámlatdárs each for his own district or *táluka*.

Rule 8.—The fees leviable on agricultural cattle will then be remitted, in such villages where the cattle are entitled to free grazing under Rule 4, by the officer to whom the Collector may assign that duty, and the cattle in question will be admitted, upon free permits, into the open portion of the forest block.

The officer to whom the Collector has assigned the duty is the Taláti and very complete instructions for his guidance have been issued.† These instructions include the following:—

(a) The Taláti must explain to the people, the open forest in which the grazing is permitted.

(b) Which of their cattle may have free grazing, and for which cattle fees must be paid.

(c) The procedure with regard to the employment of herdsmen and their duties.

The Talátis, after distinguishing between the different classes of cattle, issue the passes required by each and take the fees for such as have to be paid for. The payments made are entered daily in a rough day-book and are checked with the counterfoils of the pass books, and the last column of the census forms in which the dates of payment have to be entered.

Rule 9.—Adequate restrictions are to be imposed upon the number of cattle to be permitted to graze in the unclosed portion of each forest block; that number must be limited to the cattle for which the open area can furnish sufficient grazing, and no cattle, in excess of that number, should be admitted to graze. In determining the number, it must be considered how many cattle the open portion of the forest block can properly feed, without injury to—

- (a) the cattle;
- (b) the pasturage;
- (c) the forest itself.

* Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890, para. 13.

† Collector's Vernacular Orders, dated 10th, 12th and 18th November 1890.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

Thana—*continued.*

Rule 10.—The Revenue and Forest Officers will determine the number of cattle which can with safety be admitted into the open portions of a forest block.

The number of cattle which can be admitted has been determined as one head of cattle per acre.*

The open area of each block is communicated to the Taláti, who issues passes. If there are applications for more passes than represent one head of cattle per acre, report is made through the Mámlatdár to the Assistant Collector, who settles with Divisional Forest Officer if more can be admitted.

Rule 11.—The demands for the admission of cattle into a forest block to graze will be satisfied in the following order :—

- (1) Cattle entitled to free grazing.
- (2) Other village cattle belonging to cultivators.
- (3) Cattle the property of resident professional graziers and others.
- (4) Outside cattle.

Rule 12.—The fees to be levied upon village cattle belonging to cultivators shall be :—

For every buffalo	...	...	...	...	8 annas.
For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey	...	...	...	...	4 annas.
Sucking animals	...	...	...	...	Free.
For every sheep	...	...	...	...	1 anna.
For every goat	...	...	...	...	2 annas.

The Revenue and Forest Officers shall decide whether or not sheep are to be admitted to graze in an open forest block.

Goats will only be admitted when accompanying flocks of sheep, but only in the proportion of 1 goat to every 50 sheep.

Should the villagers prefer to pay a consolidated fee for grazing all their cattle (sheep and goats excepted), whether privileged or not, the Revenue Officers shall meet the wishes, subject to the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, who will determine the proportionate reduction of the fees.

The Revenue and Forest Officers have decided that, except under special instructions and for special reasons, sheep shall not be admitted to the forests of Thana at all. The entry of goats is thus also prohibited as they are only allowed in forest when accompanying sheep.†

If the villagers apply for permission to pay a consolidated fee for grazing all their cattle, with the sanction of the Commissioner, N. D., a lump sum may be paid

* Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P. - 111, dated 9th October 1890, para. 15.

† Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890, para. 16.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

Thana—*continued.*

by them or a general reduced rate of fee taken for all their cattle free and non-free alike.*

Grazing fees will be charged for cattle belonging to the Bombay Pinjrapole, when they are allowed grazing in forest, at the same rates as for cultivators' cattle of non-forest villages, *i. e.*, the rates charged will be 8 annas per buffalo and 4 annas per cow, &c. Such cattle will be allowed grazing in any forest only after the wants of the cattle of the District have been provided for or special areas may be assigned to them.†

Rule 13.—Forest Officers in protective charge of forest blocks shall require the village officers to muster all the village cattle in the village, in the early morning once a month or oftener should the need arise, to compare the cattle census with the permits issued.

Forest Officers are not to demand the mustering of the cattle with unnecessary frequency. They must first obtain the census from the Talāti for comparison, afterwards returning it to him. The attendance of the Talāti is not obligatory.‡

If there is any difference between the number of cattle mustered and the number shown in the census, the Forest Officer should, if a satisfactory explanation is given, amend the census and draw the attention of the Talāti to the amendment.‡

If the Forest Officer considers that there has been any irregularity or fraud, he should at once make a report to the Mámlatdár, sending the census with the report.

Rule 14.—Double the rate of fees prescribed in Rule 12 shall be levied in the case of cattle the property of resident professional graziers and others.

"The property of resident professional graziers and others" includes the cattle of non-cultivators, and of professional herdsmen whether of A or B villages. The term "professional grazer" may be interpreted to mean "all whose primary occupation is the keeping and grazing of cattle for profit."§

Rule 15.—The Forest Officers shall determine the rate of fees to be levied on outside cattle, which shall not be lower than that for resident professional graziers and others.

"Outside cattle" are cattle from outside the Thána District, and the cattle of professional graziers of non-forest villages.¶

The rate of fees to be levied on outside cattle has been determined at Rs. 1-4-0 per buffalo and Re. 0-10-0 per cow.¶

The red passes for outside cattle may be issued by Talátis as well as by the Forest Officers when thought advisable.¶

* Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890, para. 17.

† Government Resolution No. 842, dated 31st January 1891.

‡ Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890, para. 18.

§ Government Resolution No. 8382, dated 25th October 1892.

¶ Government Resolution No. 8665, dated 5th December 1890.

¶ Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

Thana—continued.

Rule 16.—Village Officers will issue permits and collect the fees in respect of—

(1) Cattle belonging to village cultivators subject to the payment of a fee, the permits for which shall be printed on *yellow* paper.

(2) Cattle of resident professional graziers and others, for which the permits shall be printed on *green* paper.

They will also issue permits for free cattle; such permits shall be printed on *white* paper.

Rule 17.—Forest Officers will issue permits and collect the fees for outside cattle, the permits for which shall be printed on *red* paper.

In the accompanying schedule the following details are clearly shown :—

(1) The kind of pass to be issued for each class of cattle grazed in forest.

(2) The cattle entitled to free grazing and those for which fees must be paid.

(3) The scale of fees charged for each class of cattle liable to fees for grazing in forest.

White Passes.	Yellow Passes.		Green Passes.		Red Passes.	
Agricultural cattle of 'A' villages. Cattle of Thákurs and Kátkaris (temporarily).	'A' village cultivators' non-agricultural cattle. 'B' village cultivators' cattle. Cattle belonging to Pinjrápole.		'A' village non-cultivators' cattle. 'A' village professional herdsmen's cattle.		Cattle from outside the Thána District. Cattle the property of professional graziers of non-forest 'B' villages.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
For every buffalo.	For every buffalo.	0 8 0	For every buffalo.	1 0 0	For every buffalo.	1 4 0
For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey.	For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey.	0 4 0	For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey.	0 8 0	For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey.	0 10 0
Sucking animals.	Sucking animals.	Free.	Sucking animals.	Free.	Sucking animals.	Free.
	When allowed.		When allowed.			
For every sheep.	For every sheep.	0 1 0	For every sheep.	0 2 0	For every sheep.	Not allowed.
For every goat.	For every goat ...	0 2 0	For every goat.	0 4 0	For every goat.	

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

Thana—*continued.*

The Commissioner, Northern Division, is authorized to relax the rules as regards fees if in any case he should find the rates higher than the people can afford to pay.*

White, yellow and green passes can only be issued by Taláti.†

Red passes are issued by Range Forest Officers or others nominated by the Forest Officer, and by Taláti when the necessity has been shown.

Red passes issued for outside cattle are available for grazing in the open forest of any block in the range in which the pass is given. Should the grazier wish to go elsewhere the Divisional Forest Officer will settle, in communication with the Collector and the Conservator, what additional fees should be taken.‡

In regulating the grazing of outside cattle in accordance with the above direction it has been ruled that—

1. Cattle for which fees have been paid and passes obtained in one Range of a Forest Division may graze in any open forest of that Division, but when passing from one Range to another the passes should be taken by the grazier to the Range Forest Officer of the latter Range for scrutiny.§

2. Cattle for which fees have been paid and passes obtained for grazing in the forests of one Forest Division cannot be grazed in the forests of another Forest Division without the payment of fresh fees.

Rule 18.—A herdsman shall be in charge of every lot of not more than 50 head of cattle; his name shall be registered by the Village and Forest Officers; he shall wear a distinguishing badge of office; he shall be responsible that the grazing rules are observed in respect of the cattle in his charge and that no unauthorized cattle enter the grazing area open to his cattle, and he shall carry with him in the forest the grazing permits for his cattle.

NOTE.—The badge to be worn by the herdsmen will be a leather belt with a brass buckle which will be provided by the Forest Department.

The Taláti when issuing passes is required to enter the name of the herdsman on the pass, to see that the passes are given by the cattle owner to a herdsman, that the latter is provided with the badge issued to him, and that he understands his duties.

The following regulations have been made regarding the issue of herdsmen's badges :—

(1) Persons appointed in charge of herds may be of either sex.¶

* Government Circular No. 1050, dated 9th February 1891.

† Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890.

‡ Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890, para. 20.

§ Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890, para. 20, and Collector of Thána's No. 2206, dated 3rd April 1894.

¶ Government Resolution No. 4142, dated 17th June 1891.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

Thana—continued.

(2) Badges will be issued to herdsmen appointed by the owners to look after their cattle. The wearing of the badges is compulsory on men and boys so employed, but is optional to females.*

(3) The temporary transfer of the badge and grazing passes from a herdsman to another man appointed as such is allowed in case of absence or sickness after informing the Pátíl.†

(4) The herdsman should always carry with him his badge and bundle of passes.

(5) Cattle found grazing in the forests without an attendant in charge carrying his badge and his grazing passes will be liable to be impounded.

NOTE.—But prosecution in addition to impounding is only sanctioned when some other offence (such as mischief) accompanies the trespass.

(6) Badges will be issued free by Talátis to herdsmen appointed to attend herds and not to every owner of cattle.

Rule 19.—Camels, elephants and swine shall be prohibited absolutely from grazing inside a forest block.

Rule 20.—The disposal of the grass in the closed portion of a forest block shall remain entirely in the hands of the Forest Officers, who may sell it for cutting and removal, or not, as to them may seem best.

Grazing will under no circumstances be permitted in the closed portion of a forest block. The people of villages, which have contributed forest to the block, may, however, on condition of protecting the forest from fire and other injury, be permitted by the Divisional Forest Officer to enter the closed forest and to cut and remove grass for agricultural purposes.

Rule 21.—The following simple rules shall be printed on the back of each forest permit :—

(1) This permit must always be taken by the holder into the forest with his cattle.

(2) It must be shown on demand to any Village or Forest Officer.

(3) The holder must assist in the protection of the forest against fire and the cutting of ligneous vegetation.

(4) The holder must see that his cattle do not injure the boundary marks of the grazing area of the forest.

(5) The holder must not allow his cattle or other cattle to trespass into the closed portion of the forest.

The term "holder" in this rule shall be held to mean the owner or his agent the herdsman.

* Government Resolution No. 4142, dated 17th June 1891.

† Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P.—111, dated 9th October 1890, para. 23.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

Thana—*concluded.*

Rule 22.—Village officers shall prepare a census of all the cattle in their respective villages distinguishing between agricultural and other cattle. As regards the former a statement shall be framed showing—

- (1) the name of the cultivator ;
- (2) the aggregate area of his holding or holdings ;
- (3) the number of plough bullocks or buffaloes used by the cultivator solely for cultivation in his holding or holdings ;
- (4) the number of wells or Persian wheels on his lands used for irrigation ;
- (5) the number of cattle solely employed on these wells or Persian wheels.

Rule 23.—The Mámlatdár and the Assistant Collector shall compare the number of plough cattle returned with the area of the holding or holdings.*

Panch Mahals.

230. Rule 1.—A forest block will henceforth be divided into two portions only, *viz.* (1) "the open" and (2) "the closed."

Rule 2.—Grazing will be permitted in the *unclosed portion* which will be open both to cattle allowed free grazing, and to other cattle in respect of which payment has to be made for grazing. The closed portions will not exceed on the whole more than one-third of the total area.

Rule 3.—Villages which have contributed land to the formation of a forest block are to be allowed free grazing in the open forest of that forest block *for all their agricultural cattle.*

Rule 4.—Villages which have contributed no land to forests will pay fees for all their cattle admitted into the forests to graze.

Rule 5.—The term agricultural cattle shall be held to comprise—

- (a) Cattle used for purposes of cultivation in the village, for ploughing or for drawing water for irrigating garden land.
- (b) Milch cattle the property of cultivators.
- (c) Two heads kept by cultivators to provide manure.

Rule 6.—Village Officers will prepare a census of all the cattle in the village, and a statement of the full amount of the fees to which they would be liable for grazing, assuming that none of them could under the privilege accorded claim free grazing.

Rule 7.—The fees leviable on *agricultural cattle* will then be remitted, in such villages where the cattle are entitled to free grazing under Rule 3, by the officer to

* Extract from Mr. Millett's book on "Rules and Orders in force in Thana."

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

Panch Mahals—*continued.*

whom the Collector may assign that duty, and the cattle in question will be admitted upon free permits, into the open portion of the forest block.

Rule 8.—Adequate restrictions are to be imposed upon the number of cattle to be permitted to graze in the unclosed portion of each forest block; that number must be limited to the cattle for which the open area can furnish sufficient grazing, and no cattle, in excess of that number, should be admitted to graze. In determining the number, it must be considered how many cattle the open portion of the forest block can properly feed without injury to—

- (a) the cattle;
- (b) the pasturage;
- (c) the forest itself.

Rule 9.—The Revenue and Forest Officers will determine the number of cattle which can, with safety, be admitted into the open portions of a forest block, and from time to time the months during which the open portions of the block can be closed.

Rule 10.—The demands for the admission of cattle into a forest block to graze will be satisfied in the following order:—

- (1) Cattle entitled to free grazing.
- (2) Other village cattle belonging to cultivators—
 - (a) of Forest villages;
 - (b) of non-Forest villages.
- (3) Cattle the property of resident professional graziers and others.
- (4) Outside cattle.

Rule 11.—The fees to be levied upon village cattle belonging to cultivators shall be:—

			Western Maháls.	Eastern Maháls.
For every buffalo	...	...	3 annas.	2 annas.
For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey	...	...	2 "	1 anna.
Sucking animals	...	...	Free.	Free.
For every sheep	...	...	1 anna.	1 anna.
For every goat	...	...	2 annas.	2 annas.

The Revenue and Forest Officers shall decide whether or not sheep are to be admitted to graze in an open block.

Goats will only be admitted when accompanying flocks of sheep, but only in the proportion of one goat to every 50 sheep.

Rule 12.—The Village Officer shall muster all the village cattle in the village in the early morning, when the Forest Officers in protective charge of blocks, acting

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

Panch Mahals—*continued.*

under the special or general order of the Divisional Forest Officer, shall require them to do so, for the purpose of comparing the cattle census with the permits issued.

Rule 13.—Resident professional graziers and other resident non-cultivators shall pay the following grazing fees in all forests:—

For every buffalo	...	...	...	...	...	1 rupee.
For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey	...	...	...	...	...	8 annas.
For every sheep	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
For every goat	...	...	...	...	...	4 "

Rule 14.—The Forest Officers shall determine the rate of fees to be levied on outside cattle which shall not be lower than that for resident professional graziers and others.

Rule 15.—Village officers will issue all permits and collect all grazing fees, the necessary information regarding cattle of professional graziers and outside cattle being furnished to them by the Forest Officers.

Rule 16.—Permits for free cattle shall be printed on white paper; those for cattle belonging to villagers other than professional graziers for which fees are paid on yellow paper; those for cattle of resident professional graziers on green paper; and those for outside cattle on red paper.

Rule 17.—Camels, elephants and swine shall be prohibited absolutely from grazing inside a forest block.

Rule 18.—The disposal of the grass in the closed portion of a forest block shall remain entirely in the hands of the Forest Officers, who may sell it for cutting and removal or not, as to them may seem best.

Rule 19.—The following simple rules shall be printed on the back of each Forest permit:—

(1) This permit must always be taken by the holder into the forest with his cattle.

(2) It must be shown on demand to any Village or Forest Officer.

(3) The holder must assist in the protection of the forest against fire and the cutting of ligneous vegetation.

(4) The holder must see that his cattle do not injure the boundary marks of the grazing area of the forest.

(5) The holder must not allow his cattle or other cattle to trespass into the closed portions of the forest.

The term "holder" in this rule shall be held to mean the owner or his agent the herdsman.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

Panch Mahals—concluded.

Rule 20.—Village Officers shall prepare a census of all the cattle in their respective villages distinguishing between agricultural and other cattle. As regards the former a statement shall be framed showing—

(1) The name of the cultivator.

(2) The aggregate area of his holding or holdings.

(3) The number of plough bullocks or buffaloes used by the cultivator solely for cultivation in his holding or holdings.

(4) The number of wells or Persian wheels on his lands used for irrigation.

(5) The number of cattle solely employed on these wells or Persian wheels.

Rule 21.—The Mámlatdár and the Assistant Collector shall compare the number of plough cattle returned with the area of the holding or holdings.*

Bijapur.

Bajápur Grazing Rules.

231. *Rule 1.*—A forest block may henceforth be divided into two portions only, viz. (1) "the open" and (2) "the closed."

Rule 2.—The "closed portions" will henceforth be distinguished by demarcation stones and other marks being painted red from outside.

Rule 3.—The term "Gairan" in connection with a reserved or protected forest will cease to apply.

Rule 4.—Grazing is strictly prohibited in "closed" portion. It is the duty of Village Officers to warn each pass-taker that if he grazes his animals in the "closed" portions, the whole forest will be liable to be closed.

Rule 5.—Grazing will be permitted to all cattle in respect of which payment has been made for grazing in all "open" portions of the forest of the Division, as well as in all revenue waste lands of forest villages and the adjoining non-forest villages.

NOTE.—The cattle of the village in which a forest lies will be given preference over others.

Rule 6.—The following schedule shows the rates to be levied for grazing cattle :—

For professional graziers and cattle the property of owners outside the district :

1-0-0 for every buffalo, cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey and sucking animals of these classes admitted.

0-2-0 for every sheep.

0-4-0 for every goat.

(A professional grazier is one whose principal occupation is tending cattle.)

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.**Bijapur—continued.**

For other residents of forest and non-forest villages:

0-4-0 for every buffalo, cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey and sucking animals of these classes admitted.

0-1-0 for every sheep.

0-3-0 for every goat.

Rule 7.—Village Officers will issue permits and collect the fees in respect of—

(a) Cattle, including sheep and goats, belonging to all agriculturists.

(b) Cattle, including sheep and goats, belonging to professional graziers.

Rule 8.—Forest Officers will issue permits and collect the fees for outside cattle, the permits for which shall be printed on red paper only.

Rule 9.—The Village Officers of forest villages shall prepare a census of all the cattle in their respective villages during the month of May. This census statement will show separately the number of cattle, the property of professional graziers and the names of each owner of both the classes of cattle.

Rule 10.—The Village Officers of non-forest villages will also comply with Rule 9, if any owner in the village expresses a desire to graze his cattle in any forest block, the fees being collected as prescribed in Rule 6.

Rule 11.—It is the duty of Village Officers to warn all villagers in the beginning of June of each year not to graze their cattle in the "open" portions without paying the prescribed fees. If they do, they will be liable to prosecution in addition to their cattle being impounded. The village officers should also remember that if they do not collect the fees in time, the Forest Officers will impound cattle and prosecute the villagers, thereby putting them to great worry and expense.

Rule 12.—If any person refuses to pay the fees or pays only for a portion of his cattle, it is the duty of Village Officers to watch where he grazes his cattle.

Rule 13.—The grazing year ends by the end of May. The Village Officers should collect the old passes in the beginning of each year and stick them to the originals in their pass books.

Rule 14.—Forest Officers in protective charge of forest blocks shall require the Village Officers to muster the village cattle in the early morning when the need arises, to compare the cattle census with the passes issued.

Rule 15.—A herdsman shall be in charge of every lot of not more than 50 head of cattle. His name shall be registered by the Village Officer and a copy sent to the Range Forest office. He shall be responsible that the grazing rules are observed in respect of the cattle in his charge and that no unauthorized cattle enter the

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

Bijapur—*concluded.*

grazing area open to his cattle and he shall carry with him in the forests the grazing passes for his cattle.

Rule 16.—Camels, elephants and swine shall be prohibited absolutely from grazing inside a forest block.

Rule 17.—The disposal of the grass in the closed portion of a forest block shall remain entirely in the hands of the Forest Officers, who may sell it for cutting and removal or not as to them may seem best.

Rule 18.—As soon as a person tenders his money for a grazing pass, the amount should be *first* entered in the day book in his name and a grazing pass promptly issued. On no account should the issue of passes be postponed.

Rule 19.—The revenue collected should be promptly sent to the treasury. On no account should they allow it to remain with them for more than a week.

Rule 20.—Village Officers shall be entitled to the remuneration fixed for the collection of forest grazing revenue only provided the collection is effected before the 15th September of each year.

Rule 21.—The grazing dafter should be in charge of the Mulki Patel and should be available for inspection at all times by Revenue or Forest Officers.

Rule 22.—In order that the grazing dafters should be thoroughly inspected at least once a year the Village Officers should take it with them to Táluka Head-quarters when they go there for their annual inspection and get it examined by the Táluka Revenue Officers. This inspection should be done after the closing of the grazing year but before the end of July following.*

Dharwar.

Dhárwár Grazing Rules.

232. *Rule 1.*—A forest block will henceforth be divided into two portions only, *viz.* (1) "the open" and (2) "the closed."

Rule 2.—The term "Gairan" in connection with a reserved or protected forest will cease to apply.

Rule 3.—Grazing will be permitted *in the unclosed portions* to all cattle, in respect of which payment has been made for grazing, subject to the maximum fixed under Rule 5.

Rule 4.—Adequate restrictions are to be imposed upon the number of cattle permitted to graze in the unclosed portion of each forest block; that number must be limited to the cattle for which the open area can furnish sufficient grazing, and no cattle in excess of that number shall be admitted to graze. In determining the

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

Dharwar—continued.

number, it must be considered how many cattle the open portion of the forest block can properly feed without injury to (a) the cattle, (b) the pasturage, (c) the forest itself.

Rule 5.—The Revenue and Forest Officers will determine the number of cattle which can with safety be admitted into open portions of a forest block.

Rule 6.—The demands for the admission of cattle into a forest block to graze will be satisfied in the following order :—

- (1) Cattle the property of forest villagers.
- (2) Cattle the property of non-forest villagers.
- (3) Cattle the property of resident professional graziers and others.
- (4) Outside cattle.

Rule 7.—The fees to be levied on cattle, sheep and goats belonging to the agriculturists in forest and non-forest villages, subject to the maximum fixed under Rule 5, will be four annas for every buffalo, cow, ox, horse, mule and sucking animals of these classes admitted.

For every sheep	...	...	...	...	1 anna.
Do. goat	...	...	...	...	2 annas.

The Revenue and Forest Officers shall decide whether or not sheep are to be admitted to graze in an open forest block.

Goats will only be admitted when accompanying flocks of sheep and then only in the proportion of 1 goat to every 50 sheep.

Rule 8.—Forest Officers in protective charge of forest blocks shall require the Village Officers to muster all the village cattle in the village in the early morning when the need arises to compare the cattle census with the permits issued.

Rule 9.—Subject to the maximum fixed under Rule 5, professional graziers and cattle the property of owners residing outside the district will pay fees at the uniform rate of Re. 1 for every animal of the classes stated under Rule 7.

For every sheep	...	...	...	...	2 annas,
Do. goat	...	...	...	...	4 annas.

Rule 10.—Village Officers will issue permits and collect fees in respect of—

- (a) Cattle belonging to all agriculturists.
- (b) Do. to professional graziers.

Rule 11.—Forest Officers and Village Officers will issue permits and collect the fees for outside cattle. These permits shall be printed on red paper.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.**Dharwar—concluded.**

Rule 12.—A herdsman shall be in charge of every lot of not more than 50 head of cattle, his name shall be registered by the Village Officers and a copy sent to the Range Forest Officer; he shall be responsible that the grazing rules are observed in respect of the cattle in his charge and that no unauthorized cattle enter the grazing area open to his cattle, and he shall carry with him in the forest the grazing permits for his cattle.

Rule 13.—Camels, elephants and swine shall be prohibited absolutely from grazing inside a forest block.

Rule 14.—The disposal of grass in the closed portion of a forest block shall remain entirely in the hands of the Forest Officers who may sell it for cutting and removal or not as to them may seem best.

Rule 15.—The following simple rules shall be printed on the back of each forest permit :—

(1) This permit must always be taken by the holder into the forest with his cattle.

(2) It must be shown on demand to any Village or Forest Officer.

(3) The holder must assist in the protection of forest against fire and the cutting of ligneous vegetation.

(4) The holder must see that his cattle do not injure the boundary marks of the grazing area of the forest.

(5) The holder must not allow his cattle or other cattle to trespass into the closed portion of the forest.

The term "holder" in this rule shall be held to mean the owner or his agent the herdsman.

Rule 16.—The Village Officers of forest villages shall prepare a census of all the cattle in their respective villages during the month of May in each year. This census statement will show separately the number of cattle, the property of professional graziers, and the name of every owner of any class of cattle.

Rule 17.—The Village Officers of non-forest villages will also comply with Rule 16 if any owner in the village expresses a desire to graze his cattle in any forest block, the fees being collected as prescribed in Rules 7 and 9.

Rule 18.—Village Officers shall be entitled to the remuneration fixed for the collection of forest grazing revenue, only provided the collection is effected before the 15th September of each year.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

Kánara.

233. I.—A forest block will henceforth be divided into two portions only, *viz.* (1) "the open" and (2) "the closed."

* Kánara Grazing Rules.

II.—Grazing will be permitted to all cattle in respect of which payment has been made for grazing subject to the maximum fixed under Rule VII: //

III.—Adequate restrictions are to be imposed upon the number of cattle to be permitted to graze in the open portion of each forest block; that number must be limited to one-third the total number of acres comprising the open portion and no cattle in excess of that number should be admitted to graze.

IV.—The demands for the admission of cattle into a forest block to graze will be satisfied in the following order:—

(1) Cattle the property of forest villagers of the Kánara District.

(2) Cattle the property of non-forest villagers of the Kánara District.

(3) Cattle the property of professional graziers and others, permanent residents in the Kánara District.

(4) Outside cattle (*i. e.* of another district).

V.—The fees to be levied on cattle and sheep and goats belonging to residents (not professional graziers) in forest and non-forest villages, subject to the maximum fixed under Rule III, will be:—

Re. 0-2-0 (two annas) for every buffalo, cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey and sucking animals of these classes admitted.

Re. 0-1-0 (one anna) for every sheep.

Re. 0-3-0 (three annas) for every goat.

VI.—The Revenue and Forest Officers shall decide whether or not sheep are to be admitted to graze in an open forest block. Goats will only be admitted when accompanying flocks of sheep, but only in the proportion of one goat to every 50 sheep.

VII.—Forest Officers in protective charge of forest blocks shall require the Village Officers to muster the village cattle in the village in the early morning when the need arises to compare the cattle census with the permits issued.

VIII.—Subject to the maximum fixed under Rule III, professional graziers and owners of cattle residing outside the district, will pay fees at the uniform rate of Re. 1 for every animal of the classes stated under Rule V except for sheep and goats for which the fees will be as follows:—

Re. 0-2-0 (two annas) for every sheep.

Re. 0-4-0 (four annas) for every goat.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.**Kanara—continued.**

✓ IX.—Village Officers will issue permits and collect the fees in respect of—

(a) Cattle including sheep and goats belonging to all residents of the Kánara District.

(b) Cattle including sheep and goats belonging to professional graziers and others, permanent residents of the Kánara District.

✓ X.—Forest Officers will issue permits and collect the fees for outside cattle, the permits for which shall be printed on red paper only.

✓ XI.—A herdsman shall be in charge of every lot of not more than 50 head of cattle, his name shall be registered by the Village Officer and a copy sent to the Range Forest Officer; he shall be responsible that the grazing rules are observed in respect of the cattle in his charge and that no unauthorized cattle enter the grazing area open to his cattle and he shall carry with him in the forests the grazing permits for his cattle.

✓ XII.—Camels, elephants and swine shall be prohibited absolutely from grazing inside a forest block.

✓ XIII.—The disposal of the grass in the closed portion of a forest block shall remain entirely in the hands of the Forest Officers who may sell it for cutting and removal or not as to them may seem best.

✓ XIV.—The following simple rules shall be printed on the back of every forest permit :—

(a) This permit must always be taken by the holder into the forest with his cattle.

(b) It must be shown on demand to any Village or Forest Officer.

(c) The holder must assist in the protection of the forest against fire and the cutting of ligneous vegetation.

(d) The holder must see that his cattle do not injure the boundary marks of the grazing area of the forest.

(e) The holder must not allow his cattle or other cattle to trespass into the closed portion of the forest.

The term "holder" in this rule shall be held to mean the owner or his agent the herdsman.

✓ XV.—The Village Officers of forest villages shall prepare a census of all the cattle in their respective villages during the month of April. This census statement will show separately the number of cattle the property of professional graziers and the name of each owner.

✓ XVI.—The Village Officers of non-forest villages of Kánara will also comply with Rule XV if any owner in the village expresses a desire to graze his cattle in any forest block.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

Kanara—*concluded.*

XVII.—Village Officers shall be entitled to the remuneration fixed for the collection of forest grazing revenue, only provided the collection is effected before the 1st of July of each year.

XVIII.—(a) A forest villager is a person who permanently resides in a forest village or who is the cultivator or owner of any cultivated land therein.

(b) A professional grazier is one whose chief source of livelihood is by trading in the proceeds and product of either horned cattle or sheep or goats. All Dhangars and Gowlis are professional graziers in the Kánara District.

(c) An agriculturist is one who does not make his livelihood chiefly out of the proceeds and products of either horned cattle or sheep or goats.

Special rules to regulate grazing in the organized teak areas of the Kánara District approved by Government in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5515, dated 30th May 1907.

(1) No grazing will be allowed in organized teak areas except under permits issued by the Range Forest Officer by whom also the fees will be recovered. These permits will be issued only to cultivators of villages within the limits of which any such area is situated or to cultivators enjoying privileges in such areas under Forest Settlement provisions and for the *bond fide* use of such cultivators only.

(2) Permits for buffaloes will not be issued unless they are shewn to be used for the agricultural or domestic purposes of the cultivators applying for permits. For other cattle permits will be refused only if the number is manifestly in excess of the requirements of the applicants for the land in that village.

(3) No Gowlis shall be allowed as herdsmen. For purposes of this rule the decision of the Divisional Forest Officer as to who is a Gowli will be final.

Kolaba.

234. Rule 1.—A forest block will henceforth be divided into two portions only, *viz.* (1) "the open" and (2) "the closed."

Rule 2.—The term "Gairan" in connection with a reserved or protected forest will cease to apply.

Rule 3.—Grazing will be permitted in the open portion to all cattle (in respect of which payment has been made for grazing) subject to the maximum fixed under Rule 5.

Rule 4.—Adequate restrictions are to be imposed upon the number of cattle to be permitted to graze in the open portion of each forest block; that number must be limited to the cattle for which the open area can furnish sufficient grazing and no cattle in excess of that number should be admitted to graze; in determining

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.**Kolaba—continued.**

the number it must be considered how many cattle the open portion of the forest block can properly feed without injury to (a) cattle, (b) the pasturage, and (c) the forest itself.

Rule 5.—The Revenue and Forest Officers will determine the number of cattle which can with safety be admitted into the open portions of a forest block.

Rule 6.—The demands for the admission of cattle into a forest block to graze will be satisfied in the following order:—

- (1) Cattle the property of forest villagers.
- (2) Cattle the property of non-forest villagers.
- (3) Cattle the property of resident professional graziers and others.
- (4) Outside cattle (*i. e.* of another district).

Rule 7.—The fees to be levied on cattle belonging to the agriculturists and non-agriculturists both in forest and non-forest villages, subject to the maximum fixed under Rule 5, will be—

Re. 0-2-0 (two annas) for every buffalo, cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey and sucking animals of these classes admitted.

Rule 8.—Forest Officers in protective charge of forest blocks shall require the Village Officers to muster all the village cattle in the village in the early morning when the need arises to compare the cattle census with the permits issued.

Rule 9.—Subject to the maximum fixed under Rule 5, professional graziers and cattle the property of owners residing outside the district will pay fees at the uniform rate of Re. 1 for every animal of the classes stated under Rule 7.

Rule 10.—Cattle entitled to graze on payment of fees, if found grazing in open forest without permits, will be taken to the village authorities and the owners called upon to pay the fees due. If they pay at once the cattle may be released, otherwise they will be impounded.

Rule 11.—Village Officers will issue permits and collect the fees in respect of—

- (1) Cattle belonging to all agriculturists and non-agriculturists.
- (2) Cattle belonging to professional graziers, the permits for which shall be printed on yellow paper only.

Rule 12.—Forest Officers will issue permits and collect the fees for outside cattle, the permit for which shall be printed on red paper only.

Rule 13.—A herdsman shall be in charge of every lot of not more than 50 head of cattle. His name shall be registered by the Village Officer and a copy sent to the Range Forest Officer; he shall be responsible that the grazing rules are observed in respect of the cattle in his charge and that no unauthorized cattle enter the grazing area open to his cattle, and he shall carry with him in the forest the grazing permits for his cattle.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—continued.

Kolaba—concluded.

Rule 14.—Goats, ^{Sheep} camels, elephants and swine shall be prohibited absolutely from grazing inside a forest block.

Rule 15.—The disposal of the grass in the closed portion of a forest block shall remain entirely in the hands of the Forest Officers who may sell it for cutting and removal or not as to them may seem best.

Rule 16.—The following simple rules shall be printed on the back of every forest permit :—

(1) This permit must always be taken by the holder into the forest with his cattle.

(2) It must be shown on demand to any Village or Forest Officer.

(3) The holder must assist in the protection of the forest against fire and the cutting of ligneous vegetation.

(4) The holder must see that his cattle do not injure the boundary marks of the grazing area of the forest.

(5) The holder must not allow his cattle or other cattle to trespass into the closed portion of the forest.

The term "holder" in this rule shall be held to mean the owner or his agent the herdsman.

Rule 17.—The Village Officers of forest villages shall prepare a census of all the cattle in their respective villages during the month of May. This census statement will show separately the number of cattle, the property of professional graziers and the name of each owner.

Rule 18.—The Village Officers of non-forest villages will also comply with Rule 17, if any owner in the village expresses a desire to graze his cattle in any forest block, the fees being collected as prescribed in Rule 7.

Rule 19.—Village Officers shall be entitled to the remuneration fixed for the collection of forest grazing revenue, only provided the collection is effected before the 15th September of each year.

Belgaum.

235. *Rule 1.*—A forest block will henceforth be divided into two portions only, viz. (1) "the open" and (2) "the closed."

Rule 2.—The term "Gairan" in connection with a reserved or protected forest will cease to apply.

Rule 3.—Grazing will be permitted to all cattle in respect of which payment has been made for grazing subject to the maximum fixed under Rule 5.

Rule 4.—Adequate restrictions are to be imposed upon the number of cattle to be permitted to graze in the unclosed portions of each forest block ; that number must

No. 49.

Page 141. Rule 14.

After "Goats" insert "Sheep" (as per Kolába Collector's order, dated 28th August 1907).

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—*continued.*

Belgaum—*continued.*

be limited to the cattle for which the open area can furnish sufficient grazing and no cattle in excess of that number should be admitted to graze; in determining the number it must be considered how many cattle the open portion of the forest block can properly feed without injury to (a) the cattle, (b) the pasturage, and (c) the forest itself.

Rule 5.—The Revenue and Forest Officers will determine the number of cattle which can with safety be admitted into the open portions of a forest block.

Rule 6.—The demands for the admission of cattle into a forest block to graze will be satisfied in the following order :—

- (1) Cattle the property of agriculturists in forest villages.
- (2) Cattle the property of agriculturists in non-forest villages.
- (3) Cattle the property of resident professional graziers and others.
- (4) Outside cattle (*i. e.* of another district).

Rule 7.—The fees to be levied on cattle belonging to agriculturists in forest and non-forest villages subject to the maximum fixed under Rule 5, will be—

Re. 0-4-0 (four annas) for every buffalo, cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey and sucking animals of those classes admitted.

Rule 8.—Forest Officers in protective charge of forest blocks shall require the Village Officers to muster the village cattle in the village in the early morning when the need arises to compare the cattle census with the permits issued.

Rule 9.—Subject to the maximum fixed under Rule 5, professional graziers and cattle the property of owners residing outside the district will pay fees at the uniform rate of Re. 1 for every animal of the classes stated under Rule 7.

Rule 10.—Village Officers will issue permits and collect the fees in respect of all cattle.

Rule 11.—A herdsman shall be in charge of every lot of not more than 50 head of cattle. His name shall be registered by the Village Officer and a copy sent to the Range Forest Officer; he shall be responsible that the grazing rules are observed in respect of the cattle in his charge and that no unauthorised cattle enter the grazing area open to his cattle and he shall carry with him in the forests the grazing permits for his cattle.

Rule 12.—Camels, elephants, swine, sheep and goats shall be prohibited absolutely from grazing inside a forest block.

Rule 13.—The disposal of the grass in the closed portion of a forest block shall remain entirely in the hands of the Forest Officers who may sell it for cutting and removal or not as to them may seem best.

Rule 14.—The following simple rules shall be printed on the back of every forest permit :—

- (1) This permit must always be taken by the holder into the forest with his cattle.

VI. Privileges.

C. GRAZING—concluded.

Belgaum—concluded.

- (2) It must be shown on demand to any Village or Forest Officer.
- (3) The holder must assist in the protection of the forests against fire and the cutting of ligneous vegetation.
- (4) The holder must see that his cattle do not injure the boundary marks of the grazing area of the forest.
- (5) The holder must not allow his cattle or other cattle to trespass into the closed portion of the forest.

The term "holder" in this rule shall be held to mean the owner or his agent the herdsman.

Rule 15.—The Village Officers of forest villages shall prepare a census of all the cattle in their respective villages during the month of May, giving name of owner of each class of animal. This census statement will show separately the number of cattle the property of professional graziers.

Rule 16.—The Village Officers of the non-forest villages will also comply with Rule 15 if any owner in the village expresses a desire to graze his cattle in any forest block, the fees being collected as prescribed in Rule 9.

Rule 17.—Village Officers shall be only entitled to the remuneration fixed for the collection of forest grazing revenue, provided the collection is effected before the 15th August of each year.

Central Circle.

Central Circle Grazing Rules.

236. The grazing rules in force throughout the Central Circle are similar to those for the Southern Circle.

236a. Sheep and goats are permanently excluded from all Forest Proper in both East and West Khândesh districts.*

236b. Goats are wholly excluded from grazing in the forests of the Poona and Sátára districts.†

236c. The Collector of Sátára is authorized to reduce from Re. 1 to annas 8 the fee per head of cattle of professional graziers living in those parts of the district only which are remote from the railway and markets and in those cases only in which he is satisfied that the definition of professional graziers has included under that head persons who are unable to pay so large a fee.‡

* Government Resolution No. 2640, dated 13th March 1909.

† Government Resolution No. 138, dated 7th January 1910.

‡ Government Resolution No. 3959, dated 16th April 1908.